

TO VOTE ON RECIPROCITY BILL

SENATE COMMITTEE TO DECIDE ON A REPORT NEXT WEEK.

Two Members of the Firm of Allen & Graham of This City the Chief Witnesses Yesterday. Their Interest Was as Employees of the National Grange.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—By unanimous consent the Senate Finance Committee agreed this afternoon in an executive session to vote in committee next Wednesday afternoon on a report on the Canadian reciprocity bill. The present attitude of a majority of the committee is to report the bill without recommendation and let the fight be carried to the floor of the Senate.

Today's hearings were enlivened by the testimony of the two members of the firm of Allen & Graham of 11 William street, New York. They said their interest in the Canadian reciprocity pact was as employees of the National Grange, for whom they prepared material in opposition to the measure and aided in the "campaign of education" among the farmers to defeat the bill.

Joseph H. Allen, one of the members of the firm, said that they made it a rule not to accept employment in cases where their sympathies were not enlisted. He admitted, however, in reply to questions, that the work he had done against the Canadian reciprocity bill had not been profitable for the firm, that they had particularly regretted taking such part as they had in a case where President Taft was so keenly interested.

Neither Mr. Allen nor Mr. Allen would answer questions by members of the committee as to the details of their employment by the National Grange, as it affected payment for their services. Mr. Allen admitted that he would be glad to drop the case with a loss of \$2,000 or \$3,000, though he expected to be paid eventually by the Grange organizations.

Later he told of conferences with various representatives of lumber, woolen and other interests, who expressed their sympathy with the Canadian agreement, the reciprocity agreement and promised aid.

"But they failed to make good," said the witness sorrowfully. "Only one outside contribution was received."

Whidden Graham, the other member of the firm, both amused and angered members of the committee. Senator Stone questioned Graham when Graham said his office was at 11 William street. The House wanted to know how near that was to Wall street.

"It is near the Stock Exchange," said the witness.

The standstill Senators laughed merrily at this thrust, and they had an additional cause for merriment when the witness avowed himself a free trader and a single taxer and said that he had been employed by the Democratic national committee in 1892 to prepare literature on economic questions.

"The first money I ever made, as a writer, was twenty years ago, when I earned a \$100 prize for preparing an essay on the 'Advantages of a Commercial Union with Canada,'" said Graham.

Mr. Graham denied that he was a lobbyist for a publicity agent. He said he had at one time been employed in the State Department at Washington editing consular reports and had resigned because the pay was too small. He later worked for the New York Reform Club, writing economic literature. He said that he never wrote contrary to his personal views.

He said that he had been mainly instrumental in bringing forward the name of Henry George, Jr., as a candidate for Congress, and that Mr. George was the only member of either House of Congress that he had spoken to upon the subject of Canadian reciprocity. He explained that Mr. George had written asking him what he thought about the pact, and he had replied in a friendly spirit that "no political party could afford to play politics with such a subject, and that the party that advocated Canadian reciprocity would be licked in the next election."

Mr. Graham admitted that he was assisting the National Grange in the preparation of material and that he was doing it under an agreement for pay, and said he considered it just as legitimate as if he were writing editorials for a newspaper for pay. He said the service he rendered the Democratic national committee for pay was carried with it the implication that Mr. Graham's views on political questions were always formed after he had made his professional engagements to write, which the witness sharply resented.

"That is an intimation that my opinions are for sale," he sharply replied Mr. Graham, "and I deny it."

He said that he had represented the National Grange in legislative matters for several years. He never had lobbied, but had prepared literature for the Grange, literary matter, which he did not circulate but which was prepared in conjunction with the national officers of the Grange and mailed by the Grange.

When he applied to the chairman of the committee to protect him against the effort of Senator Stone to elicit information as to the compensation he had received from other claims, he was told that he was not under oath nor compelled to answer.

"Then I refuse to answer," he said. The witness admitted that he had prepared literature for the Grange in favor of the denatured alcohol bill, the national good roads bill and against the ship subsidy. He declined to say what he was paid for any of it.

Former Governor Baughman of New Hampshire, as master of the National Grange, preceded Graham on the stand and was questioned about the agreement between the National Grange and Allen & Graham for their services in preparing literature against reciprocity. He declared that there was no definite agreement.

Asked what the Grange paid them for work on denatured alcohol and other legislation he declined to answer.

TAFT RECEIVES TY COBB.

The Premier Batman of the World at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Tyrus Cobb, whose slugging for the Tigers in the last season earned him an automobile and the title for that year of premier batman of the world, added to his honors to-day a warm reception from President Taft in his private office.

Ty Cobb was introduced to the President by Major Archie Butt, the President's military aide, who hails from Augusta, Ga. Cobb is the other native of Augusta besides the Major, who has brought the fame of the fair Southern town northward.

The President greeted Cobb as a brother Augustan, for the President himself claims a residence in that city from the long visits which he has made there. With Cobb was H. E. Lively, a pitcher this year for the Washington team.

Charles Battell Loomis Better.

HARTFORD, N. J., May 31.—Charles Battell Loomis Better, an author, was operated upon at Torrington, Conn. for an abscess five weeks ago, returned to his home in Lyons last night. His health is improved.

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Purest Natural Spring Water in the World.

Bottled only at the Spring Under Perfect Sanitary Conditions.

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A NEW TRUST DISCOVERED.

It is known as the American Institute of Architects.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The architects of the country are organized in a combination which fixes and maintains certain prices for building plans, according to testimony elicited to-day by the House committee investigating expenditures in the Treasury Department.

The Democrats directing the inquiry believe they have discovered a new "trust" which should be called to the attention of the Department of Justice. The organization is known as the American Institute of Architects.

James K. Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, who is a member of the institute, testified that the architects in the organization are bound to charge for their plans not less than 6 per cent. of the total cost of a building.

The constitution and by-laws of the association contain an implied provision for enforcing the 6 per cent. price fixed by the agreement. The penalty which any member suffers for conviction of cutting the price is a fine or expulsion. Mr. Taylor intimated, however, that some architects are able to cut the price with impunity "if they have a majority of the board which will oppose their expulsion."

The agreement to fix prices applies only to competitive bidding, as in the case of the Government, State, municipal and large private buildings. Where there is no competition an architect is allowed to charge any price he pleases, but in competition he must not go below the 6 per cent. minimum.

Mr. Taylor told the committee that competition on Government work is limited to architects invited by the Secretary of the Treasury to submit designs. This plan was followed, he said, in order to keep out "the amateurs."

"Do you mean to say that you would not let Michael Angelo at 21 and just out of college," demanded Representative Hill of the committee, a Republican.

"Yes," replied Mr. Taylor, "for in my opinion Michael Angelo at 21 and just out of college was incapable of his later achievements."

Mr. Hill said the arrangement looked like a close corporation. Mr. Taylor told how Secretary MacVeagh had Louis Ayres and Philip Sawyer, New York appointed to remodel the Treasury Building, although it could have been done by the Government architects without extra cost. Ayres and Sawyer are being paid \$12,000 each, and MacVeagh is to be summoned to explain the matter.

GEN. MURRAY TO SAN ANTONIO.

Will Succeed Gen. Carter-Gen. Grant's New Command.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Major-Gen. Arthur Murray, now serving temporarily as assistant Chief of Staff, will be assigned to the command of the maneuver division at San Antonio, Tex., about July 1, succeeding Major-Gen. William H. Carter, who will return to his former post of assistant Chief of Staff here.

Major-Gen. F. D. Grant, now in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, will be placed in command of the Eastern division on July 1, when the new geographical system of army administration, which has been approved by President Taft, will become operative. Gen. Grant will retain his headquarters at Governors Island, while the headquarters of the Department of the East will be transferred to Fort Totten.

Major-Gen. Murray, after spending several months in command of the maneuver division, will be assigned to command the Western division at San Francisco. A commanding officer for the Central division at Chicago has not been selected. Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell will retain command of the Philippine division.

The original intention of the War Department to assign Gen. Grant to command of the maneuver division about July 1. This plan, however, has been changed. Gen. Grant will go to the maneuver division, following Gen. Murray, in the fall.

P. O. DEPARTMENT INQUIRY.

About \$600,000 for Rural Free Delivery Service Turned Back Into the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General De Graw was the principal witness to-day's session of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department. He said that about \$600,000 of the appropriation for the rural free delivery service in 1910 had been turned back into the Federal Treasury because, pending the proposed merger of the rural free delivery and star route departments, it was not considered feasible to establish some rural routes which had been approved. It had been planned to make the merger of departments effective on July 1, 1910, but nothing was accomplished until the following October.

Representative Alexander of Missouri inquired if it were true that more than 1,000 approved rural routes had not been established and that the Department had been criticised for the account.

"That is true, taking everything into consideration," Mr. De Graw replied. The routes have not been established because they have not been fully examined to determine whether a rural service or a star route service shall be installed.

VIOLENCE IN A COAL STRIKE

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Westmoreland District Strikers, Trying to Get Congress to Investigate Their Case, Say Twenty Men Have Been Killed by Deputies—Peonage Alleged.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Francis Feehan, president of the Mine Workers' Union, started the House Committee on Rules to-day by statements in regard to conditions in the Westmoreland coal fields of Pennsylvania, where a strike has been in progress for a year. Feehan appeared before the committee in support of a bill introduced by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania calling for a Congressional investigation of the situation.

Feehan told the committee that twenty miners had been killed by deputies since the strike began. Some of the men, he said, were shot by deputies who followed them to their homes.

Representative Wilson opened the hearing by outlining the case of the strikers. He said the men in the field were receiving 35 cents a ton for the coal they mined, while in the Pittsburgh and nearby fields under the same conditions men were paid 60 to 70 cents a ton. The strike was precipitated by the discharge of men for joining the mine workers union.

Francis Feehan, president of the Mine Workers' Union, told the committee that twenty miners had been killed by deputies during the time the strike had been on.

"Some of the men," he said, "were shot by deputies who followed them to their own homes and killed them on their own property. They were not interfering with the mines in any way."

Representative Madison of Kansas asked if the deputies who did the killing had been tried.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Feehan replied, "eighteen deputies were sentenced to jail for from three to six months."

"What," cried Mr. Madison in astonishment, "sentenced to three months for murder?"

"Precisely," Mr. Feehan replied, "and most of them are out now."

"There were 18,000 men who went out on strike," he said. "When it began the company used the most oppressive measures in attempting to subdue it, and 10,000 of the men, evicted from the company houses in which they were living, left the field. They were driven out of Pennsylvania. But between 6,000 and 7,000 men are still in the field, who have been driven out of the company towns and are now living in tents and shacks on the hillsides. They lived there all through last winter and suffered all sorts of hardships. They are still living there."

"We expect to prove if you will authorize an investigation," he said, "that the various companies in the Westmoreland field are keeping men in practical slavery. They have erected stockades, and by these and other methods are keeping mine workers and foreigners imported to work in the mines against their wills. I know hundreds of cases where men have escaped—crossed the dead line—and have come and shot at stories of being beaten up and shot at because they tried to escape. Why, men have been badly wounded. Why, men are not allowed to go to church without securing a pass to leave the company's property. Men coming from Europe are met by agents of the companies and induced to go to Westmoreland county. They are allowed no chance to escape, and are hurried from the train to the mines in carriages and automobiles guarded by special deputies. Cases have been described in the open air, and the company's property and was guarded by deputy sheriffs. The sheriffs, he said, were being paid \$2,000 each for shooting up the town."

"A company of deputies became intoxicated one night," he said, "shot up the town and killed one of the townsmen. The Roadway, who was in no way involved in the strike."

"Why does no one hear of these things when they happen?" Feehan was asked.

"Because," he replied, "the newspapers in the field are controlled by the coal operators. Twenty men have been killed and several hundred wounded in the course of the strike by deputies. One deputy was killed in a fight with the strikers. The company's property and was guarded by deputy sheriffs. The sheriffs, he said, were being paid \$2,000 each for shooting up the town."

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Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
is used by people of refinement and endorsed by the Dental Profession

EFFECT OF BRYAN'S ADVICE.

Chairman Underwood Says It Has Increased Majority Against Free Wool.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Democrats of the House will caucus at noon to-morrow to consider the bill to revise schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, dealing with wool and woollens, which has been approved by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. To-morrow's caucus derives additional interest from the recent visit of William J. Bryan to Washington, when, it is understood, he endeavored to induce these members of the majority party in the House who favored free wool to bolt the party caucus should a determination be reached to support the Ways and Means Committee bill, which provides for a cut of approximately 50 per cent. in raw wool and reductions along the line in the manufactured article.

Representative Underwood of Alabama, the Ways and Means Committee chairman who last night gave out an interview severely scoring the Free Wooler for his attempts to disrupt the Democratic of the House, who up to date have worked together in almost complete harmony, is not worried at the prospect. He says that as a direct result of the friction between him and Mr. Bryan and of the latter's caustic comments concerning all Democrats who otherwise would have been the case had not Mr. Bryan taken an active part in the wool question.

"We have more votes to-night than last night," said Mr. Underwood this evening. "Mr. Bryan's efforts have had the effect of bringing over to our side a number of Democrats who were free wool Democrats. I think the Ways and Means wool bill will carry by a two-thirds majority."

Both Democrats and Republicans of the House discussed with interest to-day the wide difference in the stand taken by Mr. Underwood and Speaker Champ Clark to meet the situation that developed through Mr. Bryan's attempt to interfere in the programme of the House leaders with reference to revision of the wool schedule.

Mr. Underwood immediately after reading the text of Mr. Bryan's editorial which will appear in the next issue of the *Commoner*, came out in a strong statement emphatically disapproving of Mr. Bryan's stand and criticizing the Nebraska for its efforts to reduce free wool Democrats to bolt the caucus and stir up trouble generally.

Champ Clark on the other hand has been looking to say on the subject for publication. It seems to be the general impression among House Democrats that Mr. Clark has not done himself or his Presidential aspirations any good by refusing to favor a duty on wool. He stands by his convictions on the wool question.

ROOT ASKED TO APPEAR.

Committee Wants to Know About Payments to Dr. Hollander.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Root has been asked to appear before the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department. The Democrats of the committee believe that Mr. Root, who was Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Administration, is in a position to throw light on two transactions recently directed to their attention.

One of the questions concerning which the committee is seeking information relates to certain payments made to Dr. Jacob H. Hollander of Baltimore, who was retained by President Roosevelt to undertake the work of refunding the debt of the Republic of Santo Domingo. Dr. Hollander testified that for this service he received \$100,000 from Santo Domingo and \$41,000 from the United States. Secretary Root made an inquiry into the case and the committee wants to know what he found out. The results of Mr. Root's investigation have not been communicated to the committee thus far.

Another transaction that the committee would like to discuss with Mr. Root is that bearing on the purchase by the State Department of a come out of the State Department. The Democrats of the committee believe that Mr. Root, who was Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Administration, is in a position to throw light on two transactions recently directed to their attention.

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GRACIOUS PARKS NEGLECTED.

Who'd a Thought It?—But Commissioner Fiedick Has Detected It.

Commissioner of Accounts Raymond B. Fiedick has taken charge of the laboring force of the Park Department for the purpose, as he explained yesterday, of thoroughly reorganizing it. He says it is badly demoralized. The information that the Mayor has turned Mr. Fiedick loose on the department led, as was inevitable, to the rumor in the city that when Mr. Fiedick sent in his report the Mayor might make a change in the head of the department. But if Mr. Gaynor has any idea of supplanting Commissioner Stover no intimation to that effect could be obtained from him yesterday.

Mr. Fiedick said yesterday that from the observations he had so far made of the superintendent's office that branch of the Park Department had gone to pieces for want of proper supervision. The foremen had been allowed to run things to suit themselves and had neglected their duties, and the men under him had followed their example. Mr. Fiedick visited Mount Morris and Morningside parks on Monday and in describing yesterday the conditions he found there he made this statement:

"One foreman has charge of the two parks. I found him in an office in Mount Morris Park with his heels on a table. He said that he had eight men under him in the park. I could find only two. The park was filthy with papers littered all over it, the evident accumulation of days. The walks were unkempt and the grass plots full of weeds. Then I went to Morningside Park. There were only two laborers at work, although there were supposed to be eight. I could not find out where the six others were. The park was in slightly better condition than Mount Morris, but the grass was trampled and shrubbery was broken and everything neglected. A lot of snowplows that should have been sent away long ago were scattered around. Such conditions are chargeable directly to the foremen. Mr. Hilly, an examiner from this office, who has been making a long tour of the parks, found two foremen drunk on Sunday morning. A lot of the laborers that I have found are too old to be on the payrolls. It seems hard to find men who are so careless when the city should be looking upon as a philanthropic institution by keeping on the department's payrolls men who are no longer able to work."

BIG SHIPMENT OF BIBLES.

25,000 of Them to Go by the Lackawanna to San Francisco.

The National Gideon Society to-day shipped 25,000 Bibles to San Francisco over the Lackawanna Railroad via the Northwestern at Chicago and then in turn to the Union Pacific. This society is the official organization of the Christian Travelling Men's Association of America, which has for its object the placing of a Bible in every room of every hotel in America. It so happens that the triennial session of the International Sunday School Association meets this year in San Francisco.

One of the most active departments of the International Sunday School Association is what is called the adult Bible class, and during the session of the convention these 25,000 American Standard Bibles are to be piled on the convention platform in the form of a pyramid. During the convention these Bibles are to be given away to the people. The Bibles are to be piled on the convention platform in the form of a pyramid. During the convention these Bibles are to be given away to the people. The Bibles are to be piled on the convention platform in the form of a pyramid. During the convention these Bibles are to be given away to the people.

WALDO IN BROOKLYN.

Local Man to Be Deputy-Headquarters Safer in Case of Fire.

Police Commissioner Waldo paid an official visit yesterday morning to the Brooklyn headquarters in State street, accompanied by Fourth Deputy Commissioner McKay. With Borough Inspector Dillon he made a complete inspection of the old building, which has been regarded as a firetrap.

Commissioner Waldo said that he would have things fixed up so that there would be no danger. In general he expressed himself as much pleased with conditions in Brooklyn, and there will not be many changes. He said that a Brooklyn man would be in the middle of the city, was a member of that borough and Queens, and that he would give him a free hand to choose whom he pleases as the staff in his office.

SCHIEREN GIVES \$50,000

For a Professorship at Lutheran Seminary—Synod Chooses New Head.

The Rev. G. S. Waiskotten, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, was defeated yesterday for reelection as president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod at its tenth annual convention in Christ Lutheran Church at Broadway and Lafayette avenue. The Rev. Dr. F. A. Koehler of Buffalo was chosen president.

The convention was informed by Mr. Waiskotten that Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, had offered \$50,000 for the establishment of a professorship of the Synod of New York and New England at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Philadelphia. Of this amount \$40,000 is to be set aside as an endowment for the professor's salary and \$10,000 for the erection of his home.

Congressmen to Inspect New York Harbor

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Fifteen members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors will leave Washington to-morrow for New York on a trip of inspection. They will start out Friday morning at the Barge Office on the revenue cutter Manhattan and will make an inspection of New York harbor. Then they will visit Perth Amboy, Trenton and Philadelphia.

In Trenton the party will be the guests of the Chamber of Commerce and in Philadelphia will attend a banquet in their honor at the Union League Club.

Barrett's Bail Reduced.

The bail in the case of Harry H. Barrett was reduced yesterday with the consent of the District Attorney from \$10,000 to \$2,500. Barrett was formerly employed by the brokerage firm of George Bancroft & Co., and was through him arrested in connection with the theft of \$87,000 worth of securities from Aaron Bancroft, that the thieves learned just how to manage the theft.

Hon. John N. Carlisle Tells the Governor What Subway System the People Demand

The Interborough Plan Meets the Demand of the People

The Governor of the State of New York yesterday received a report from the Hon. John N. Carlisle which covered the whole subject of rapid transit in New York City.

Mr. Carlisle, who was a member of the Public Service Commission for the rest of the State under the appointment of Governor Hughes, said:

"In all fairness, however, the people should not place the entire blame for the present congestion on the transportation companies alone. The rapid growth of the city, the swift changes of population, the development of the skyscraper, the desire to live on the lines of the present subway and elevated roads, the development of the suburbs and the desire of the people to live in their own homes, all contribute. The subway was built to carry 400,000 passengers a day and now carries over twice that number. The company certainly ought not to be censured because more passengers desire to use it than can be carried in comfort.

"During the rush hours, in my opinion, every possible train is being hustled through. Possibly at other hours more and longer trains could be operated than at present and some standing be avoided. The mechanical operation is CERTAINLY NEARLY PERFECT. By constantly adding new improvements and safety devices they have developed a train service that is MARVELOUS and very few serious accidents occur."

"The demand of the people is that a comprehensive and complete subway system for the entire city and of all its boroughs be adopted and laid out which will eventually afford adequate service for the needs of the whole community, and that construction shall be commenced at once and rushed to completion at the earliest possible date."

The B. R. T. offers a plan every part of which fails to meet this demand of the people. IT IS NOT COMPREHENSIVE.

It is not a complete subway system for the entire city and all of its boroughs.

The B. R. T. divides the City into two parts and upon a ten-and fifteen-cent fare basis. Its one-sided plan can not be completed at the earliest possible date.

The Interborough will save over three years' time in the work of relief and afford adequate service for the needs of the WHOLE COMMUNITY for a single five-cent fare, INCLUDING CONEY ISLAND.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

NIGHT COURT CAN'T HEAR.

Plight of Magistrates in Women's Branch Leading to Many Reversals.

So many appeals in behalf of the women committed in the night court have been sustained by the Court of General Sessions and by Justices of the Supreme Court that the Magistrates are considerably annoyed. It is said in their behalf that the fault lies with the elevated railroad, which makes such a racket close to the court room that the court cannot hear much of the evidence for and against the woman prisoners and consequently decide the cases on an imperfect knowledge of the facts.

The women's court is in the old Jefferson Market and the Sixth avenue road runs by it. Chief Magistrate McAdoo has been casting about for a suitable place in which to install the court so that the Magistrates may hear before they judge.

Much difficulty has been found in selecting a suitable building. The Tombs court was considered and found to be a poor place. Afterward it was found that the best place under the circumstances would be the Yorkville police court, which is now being used for the night court for men.